

SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN.

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SEYMORE, INDIANA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS

UNITY OF RELIGION

Rev. L. A. Winn Makes Strong Plea
For Universal Church

The Rev. L. A. Winn, of the Central Christian church, declared in his sermon Sunday morning that the difference between the various creeds was less marked today than ever before, and there is now a general tendency to re-establish the apostolic order of religion. Rev. Winn asserted in his excellent sermon that if the individual did not grow in religious life the church would not grow, and that the progress of the church was dependent upon the activity of the members composing it. It was said that the Universal church would have been established long ago, if it had not been for the private opinions of individuals. The minister granted that all persons could not agree upon a given subject, but said that no man should give a private opinion concerning religious matters unless he was able to take care of the results which might arise from his statements.

The speaker stated that the first church or the apostolic church was the nearest approach of being perfect, but this church fell from its highest estate of purity, and can now be re-established only by uniting religious creeds. The Bible, Rev. Winn declared, furnished the true criterion for the universal church, and contained instructions for the leaders as well as for the laymen. The speaker said that the petty quarrels which arise concerning the various creeds are often times greatly magnified by persons desirous of criticising the church and the work which it is doing.

The minister very clearly explained the necessity of living on the bright side of life, and said that when a follower of the church lives on the dark side of the religious life, he cannot grow in church work and may entirely die. He very aptly illustrated the necessity of religious light, by a plant which, if kept in a dark cellar, will in time lose its natural healthy color and may finally die for want of sunlight and air.

The speaker concluded with the advice to his congregation to recognize the true and devoted Christian no matter to what creed he belongs. He stated that the small differences between the various creeds should not be noticed when an effort was being made to live a sincere, devoted Christian life, as that was the one great end of all churches. The true rule of Christian life, he said was to live according to the positive rules laid down in the Bible, and allow the conscience to decide upon action which the Bible did not mention. Care must be taken however, that the positive directions and injunctions found in the Bible are not violated.

Rev. Winn gave a short synopsis before his sermon of the great work being done by the Christian church, and showed by statistics that the church had made a large gain in membership during the past few years. He spoke of the Centennial Convention which the Disciples of the church of Christ held in Pittsburgh this week. The Rev. L. A. Winn has been here but a few months, but since he was called to the Central Christian church, much progress has been made. The membership roll has been increased, the financial condition bettered and the general welfare of the church improved. By his earnest and zealous work the minister has become popular with his congregation, and the coming year is expected to be unusually successful and much good accomplished for the betterment of the church.

For home made bakery goods telephone Schmitt's bakery. Phone 132. Prompt delivery. dtf

Mrs. W. F. Pfaffenberger has gone to Omaha, Nebraska, to attend the national meeting of the W. C. T. U., this week. She goes as one of the Indiana delegates, having been appointed by the state convention which met at Muncie a few days ago.

Shave with Berdon, the barber.

DIED.

CORDES.—Miss Alice Cordes died of strangulated hernia Monday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock at the city hospital. She was in apparently good health until Friday evening, when she complained of a slight pain in her side. Saturday morning there was no improvement and Saturday she was much worse. She was taken to the city hospital Sunday evening and an operation performed. She came out from under the effect of the anesthetic early Monday morning, but with a weakened heart action. She continued to grow weaker, and all efforts to strengthen her heart action were in vain. For two years she had been employed as a trimmer at Hustedt's Millinery store, and was working there at the time of her death.

The deceased was born in Madisonville, Ohio, January 12, 1875, making her age 34 years. Her mother died when she was quite young, and for over twenty years she had made her home in this city with her sister, Mrs. Frank Heuser. She was a member of the St. Paul church and was affiliated with the Rebekah lodge of this city. Besides Mrs. Heuser she is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Albert Wienke of Seymour, and Mrs. Joseph Whitaker, of Cincinnati and one brother, Henry Cordes, of Beatrice, Neb.

The funeral services, which have not yet been arranged, will be announced later.

DAY.—Aaron J. Day, a veteran of the civil war, and a resident of Kurtz, died at Jonesboro, Arkansas, last Wednesday, after a short illness with apoplexy. He was the father of Mrs. Robert Gallimore, of this city, and had gone to Arkansas recently to visit his son. The remains arrived in this city Sunday, accompanied by his son and family. They were accompanied from here to Kurtz on the late afternoon train by Mr. and Mrs. Gallimore and family. The funeral and burial occurred Monday morning at Kurtz. Another son, Albert Day, resides in this city and is an employee of the Seymour Chair Company.

Declined Reelection.

Rev. F. M. Huckleberry, who returned Saturday from attending the Baptist convention at South Bend, of which he has been president for the past three years, declined reelection and will not be officially connected with the convention the coming year. He has been connected with the board either officially or otherwise continuously for the past twenty-five years, except for one or two short intervals.

If you are looking for a place to trade, If you want to save some money, If you are looking for bargains, If you are looking for fair treatment,

If you want your goods promptly delivered, If you are looking for first-class groceries,

If you call call up Phone 369, If you call at 320 east Second street, If you buy your groceries from us, If you will let us know where to deliver your goods,

We will deliver your goods promptly. Wm. Schroer, grocer. 023d

Donald Hopkins went to Brownstown this morning, where he will put on an act at Stewart's theatre this week. He and Mr. Bailey, who was formerly employed at the Airdome, have formed a partnership and are working together. Last week they had an engagement at the Family Theatre at Indianapolis, and two weeks ago at Greensburg.

S. W. Dungan, one of the most prominent farmers of Johnson county, was here today on his way to Norman Station on business. Mr. Dungan was a member of the State Board of Agriculture several years and is widely known throughout the state.

Fred Hopkins, of Fort Benjamin Harrison, spent Saturday evening and Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. Esther Carter, who has been quite ill for some time, rested a little better Sunday night.

Dr. George Knapp will be at Brownstown Friday, Oct. 22 and Saturday, Oct. 23. 021wkly

Shave with Berdon, the barber.

Pay Heavy Fines.

Fish and game commissioner J. J. Bravy, of Anderson, was in Jackson county Sunday and Monday and did a rushing business.

Dillard Wilson, of near Browns town, was fined \$25 and costs, amounting to a total of \$36.05, in Judge Congdon's court Monday for having a gig in his possession.

William Hill, of near Brownstown, was fined \$25 and costs amounting to a total of \$38.25, for having an unlawful seine in his possession.

Dayton Poarch, of near Freeborn, was fined \$30 and costs, amounting to a total of \$43.25 for having a squirrel in his possession.

Hill paid his fine and in each of the other cases the fines were stayed.

Picture Shows.

The managers of the moving picture shows at Indianapolis are determined to run their shows on Sunday. They declare that if they do not charge admission they are violating no law and cannot be disturbed. They want to give a portion of their Sunday receipts to charity but can find no charitable association to accept their terms. The managers are not to be outdone, however, and have organized an association of their own. They charge no admission but when any one enters the show room, the "contribution box" is pointed out to them and they are expected to pay the price. Just what share "charity" will receive, is not stated.

Suit Case Brigade.

It is said several members of the Columbus suit case brigade were in Seymour Saturday evening, and as the report goes, they carried away quite a quantity of a certain kind of fluid which cannot now be legally sold in Columbus. It is stated that they packed their suit cases to their capacity, and made the best of their time while in this city. The members of the brigade left on the last car.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Bank robbers at Avon, Minn., got away with \$1,700.

Robbers dynamited the State bank at Scottsville, Kan., and escaped with \$2,900.

San Carlos, a strategic point on Lake Nicaragua, has been captured by the insurgents.

Patrick H. McCarren continues to improve, and his physicians are more encouraged.

The Alaska-Yukon exposition at Seattle has closed. The total attendance has been 3,750,000.

A dispatch from Rome reports the arrest of a Spaniard, who it is stated was concerned in a plot against King Victor Emanuel.

A majority of the leaders in the recent military movement in Greece are said to favor a plan to offer the crown to the Duke of the Abruzzi.

George Maero of Milwaukee took his life by wading into the river above Niagara Falls and allowing the current to carry him over the abyss.

Because she was jilted by a business man of Atlanta, "Queen Zolola," a well-known medium, who calls herself Mrs. John Stegall, tried to kill herself.

The grand jury at Mobile, Ala., has returned indictments against five of the county commissioners, charging them with not maintaining a proper jail.

The discovery that the Equitable Assurance Society has been systematically robbed at New York by one of its clerks led to the arrest of the clerk, James R. Doran.

By taking the seventh game by a score of 8 to 0, the Pittsburg National League team won four of the seven games in the world's championship series from the Detroit Americans and clinched its title to world's champion on the baseball field.

Rainfall.

J. Robert Blair, the official weather observer, reports a rainfall of 1.13 inches from Sunday morning up to noon Monday.

Born.

To Jabez Helman and wife, of Pleasant Grove, Saturday, Oct. 16, a son.

For best oil and gasoline see Stewart. Phone 696. 023d

Fresh oysters Sweeney's stand, tf

Injured in Accident.

Andrew Smith received word Monday morning that his daughter, Mrs. Walter Hinler, who was reported to be very sick at Hot Springs, S. D., was injured in a runaway accident Sunday, October 10. The letter was from Miss Effie Smith, who is now with her sister and contained the first particulars of the accident received here.

The letter stated that Mr. and Mrs. Hinler were out driving and their horse became frightened and ran away upsetting the buggy and throwing them to the ground. Mrs. Hinler fell upon her neck and shoulders, injuring her spine and she seemed at first to be quite seriously injured. Later reports

however have assured her relatives that her condition is not so serious, and it is thought she will soon recover.

Registry Fee Increased.

The postoffice department at Washington has just sent notices to the various postoffices throughout the country, that the registry fee has been increased to ten cents in addition to the postage. The limit of indemnity of losses of first class domestic mail so registered, however, has been increased to \$50.00. The new rate will go into effect November 1, 1909. The present registry fee is eight cents in addition to the postage, but the limit of indemnity for losses is but \$25.00.

Getting Exhibit Ready.

J. F. Tunley, traveling salesman for the Ahlbrand Carriage Company, is home for two or three days getting the goods out for the Tri-State exhibit at Cincinnati all of next week. The Ahlbrand Carriage Company will have a car load of buggies and carriages there and Mr. Tunley will go to Cincinnati Wednesday to arrange and take charge of the exhibit. This exhibit is one of large proportions. The states of Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky will all be represented.

Sunday School Reports.

	ATTENDANCE	COLLECTION
Methodist	171	3 11
Baptist	127	15 12
Presbyterian	73	2 03
German Methodist	82	1 42
Central Christian	53	1 88
St. Paul	51	93
Nazarene	40	2 74
Woodstock	31	1 08
Second Baptist	18	29
Total	646	\$28.60

Police Court.

There were several arrests Saturday night and the police court was rather busy for several hours this morning.

Charles Weidendorf of Columbus, was found guilty upon the charge of drunkenness, and paid his fine of \$1 and costs.

John Lewis, colored, was also fined \$1 and costs for intoxication which was stayed.

Joseph Gottell was fined for the same offense and was taken to Brownstown this morning by an officer.

Navy Recruits.

Cecil R. Ross and Claud Parham came over from Bedford Sunday to join the United States navy. Both were examined here this morning and returned to Bedford on the noon train to get the written consent of their parents. One of the boys was but seventeen years. Chief electrician McKenzie came down from Indianapolis this morning to act as recruiting officer at the station here today.

Thorns And Orange Blossoms.

The new Rowland & Clifford play, "Thorns and Orange Blossoms," which was produced in Chicago, is from the pen of the prolific writer, Len Baker, who is also responsible for a number of other successes. From the start "Thorns and Orange Blossoms," was a hit and the largest business of the season resulted from its engagement in Chicago. "Thorns and Orange Blossoms" will be presented here Oct. 20.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Social and important business Tuesday night, Oct. 19. All members requested to be present at 7:30 prompt.

Fresh oysters Sweeney's stand, tf

Football.

The High School football team showed some quality again Saturday afternoon and was able to shut out their neighbors from Brownstown without a score. The game was called shortly before three o'clock and Seymour scored five points within the first four minutes. By that time Brownstown got in the game and neither side was able to score afterward. The two halves were twenty and fifteen minutes respectively. Whitson, who played left half back, made some of the best plays for the home team and Keach's work counted best for Brownstown.

The game was fairly well attended most of the spectators being home people. A hack and Keach's automobile brought the players and spectators from Brownstown.

The Seymour team was at a slight disadvantage on account of the absence of Davis, the regular left half back. On account of a previous injury Swope was shifted from quarter back to right end and this necessitated other changes in the line up. Following are the positions of the home players:

Schwab c., Gates q. b., Ross r. g., Voss l. g., Hopewell r. t., Johnson l. t., Teckemeyer and Swope r. e., Hassenzahl l. e., Whitson l. h. b., McLaughlin r. h. b., Niemeyer f. b., Montgomery, Hodapp and Graessle, substitutes.

Christian C. Koester and wife to Francis M. Leach, lots 3 and 4, blk. 17, Butler's Add. to Seymour \$300.

Maud Winkler and husband to Godfrey Winkler, lot 21, Glenlawn, \$700.

Jason E. Wheeler and wife to Stella Oathout, 40 A., Hamilton Tp., \$1200.

Jackson Co. L. & T. Co. Adm. to Dickinson Trust Co., 80 A. Redding Tp. and 234 A. Washington Tp. \$2500.

Sarah Cornett to Jesse O'Neal and wife, 74 A. Salt Creek Tp., \$750.

Godfrey Winkler and wife to Wm. H. Winkler, lot 21, Glenlawn, \$700.

Donald McGregor to Clara Mansfield, 80 A. Owen Tp., \$1600.

Wm. Box and wife to Philip R. Wells, 40 A. Brownstown Tp., \$100.

Seba A. Barnes, Assignee, to Wm. F. Thoele, 53 A. Jackson Tp., \$1611.

Francis M. Peck and wife to John T. Grayson, 80 A. Owen Tp., \$2000.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Price O. Brooke, abstractor and loan, Room 2, Masonic building, Seymour.

Clyde G. Stockdale and wife, to John E. Quear, part 33-6-3, Owen Tp., \$200.

J. R. Kent and wife to Geo. Hanmer, lots 18, Clearspring, \$250.

Hettie A. Doerr to Grover W. Doerr part 22-5-4 Brownstown Tp.

Wm. J. DeLucia and wife to Wm. H. Burkley, 4 A. Jackson Tp., \$11

THE REPUBLICAN

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EDW. A. REMY

SEYMORE, - - - INDIANA.

INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

The full reports from the steel makers to the Iron Age show that the August output of pig iron beat all records, having been 1,591,991 gross tons, as compared with 1,514,521 tons made in October, 1907, just before the panic. Their production has risen from a daily rate of 36,000 tons in January to 51,354 tons in August.

The Iron Trade Review says a number of stacks will be blown in during September and at Gary one new stack will be ready for blowing in each month during the remainder of the year. The Gary stacks will each have a rated capacity of 13,500 tons a month.

The Illinois Steel company reports rail sales aggregating 100,000 tons, including 63,000 tons for the Chicago & Northwestern and 20,000 tons for a frog and switch company.

The New York Journal of Commerce reports an active demand for both foundry and forge grades in all districts, with activity especially noted in the Chicago territory. One of the largest selling interests, with offices in all parts of the country, took contracts during the last week aggregating 70,000 tons, deliveries running up to July next year. Other distributing agents have also sold heavily. It is reported that 40,000 tons of spiegeleisen and alloys have been secured in Germany for shipment to Pennsylvania consumers, but details are lacking.

The aggregate sales of fabricated structural steel made in August prove to have been much heavier than expected, being between 150,000 and 200,000 tons. The American Bridge company contracts aggregated 52,000 tons. The business now in sight is not very heavy, but now work develops constantly, making a fair tonnage pending.

It is cited as an interesting fact that a large Pacific coast steamship interest has purchased 50,000 tons of Chinese pig iron and has already placed a considerable part thereof with melters on the Pacific coast for forward delivery. Domestic prices on bars and shapes are reaching a level at Atlantic and gulf ports, which, with the new rates of duty, are very close to the importing point.

The new half-million dollar furnace of the Empire Steel & Iron Co. at Catawissa, Pa., was blown in Tuesday night. The furnace has a capacity of 15,000 tons of pig iron a week and will give employment to 200 men.

Contracts for three new freighters, placed in Cleveland, will require 15,000 or more tons or more of shapes and plates which will come from Pittsburgh mills. In structural contracts the week has been quiet, though the mills are well filled up. The American Bridge company has taken contracts for ten additional steel barges for river traffic for the American Steel and Wire company, to be used in Pittsburgh harbor. The lot will contain about 600 tons of steel. This will give the Steel and Wire fleet a total of thirty barges.

Business in sheets and tin plate reached new heights during August, the American Sheet and Tin Plate company having entered during the month 25,000 tons more business than during any mid-summer month in its history. The heaviest specifications in two years are being filed by the car roofing companies. Tin in plate some companies are unable to promise deliveries in less than ten weeks.

A canvass made by the board of trade at Hartford, Conn., shows that seven industrial concerns are now operating one or more of their departments on an overtime schedule.

The rapid advance in coke has aided the activity in the iron market. The output in the Connellsville region is now at its highest point this year.

The orders for finished products the railroads have been responsible for about 3,000,000 tons, directly and indirectly, mainly through equipment shops, for constructing cars and locomotives. It is estimated that orders for cars have slightly exceeded 100,000 thus far in 1909. As compared with 1908, this is a great improvement, as during the whole of last year only 95,000 cars were ordered, but during 1907 153,000 cars were contracted, and in 1906 314,000 cars were bought. During the first half of this year the railroads ordered 625 locomotives. Since that time the number has been nearly doubled, the total being about 1200. During 1908 1182 locomotives were ordered, in 1907 3400, and 1906 5000.

Most of the important steel companies had greatly expanded their plants, but even so output is now at record-breaking rates. The August production of pig iron by the United States Steel corporation was close to 1,100,000 tons. Other great steel companies have been proportionately active and it is now believed that the production of all kinds of pig iron last month was close to, if it did not exceed, the rate of 25,000,000 tons annually, which was the highest record—that of October, 1907.

A Pittsburgh dispatch declares that it now seems probable that 38,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons of Lake Superior ore as well as the 2,250,000 tons of foreign ore purchased will be needed to meet the new rate of blast furnace activities. Recently additional contracts for 180,000 tons of Swedish ore were placed for importation and 50,000 tons of Algerian ore was secured by eastern furnaces, including the importations of Cuban ore by steel companies owning their own mines and merchant purchasers of Spanish, Cuban, Russian, Swedish and Canadian ore, at least 2,250,000 tons have been secured for 1909 and 1910 shipment, and other large tonnages are under negotiation.

The railroads were especially reserved in placing contracts for equipment during the first quarter of the year, but during the second quarter they were less reserved in placing orders for bridges, and during the last two months they have released heavy contracts for all kinds of equipment, especially for cars and motive power. Even the orders for rails, which were withheld for many months, have been quite satisfactory recently, orders for 400,000 tons being placed in August. The total contracts for rails during the last eight months are estimated at 1,700,000 tons.

The contracts placed for finished products this year up to the first of September are estimated at 9,000,000 tons. In addition to 1,700,000 tons of rails, sales have included about 1,500,000 tons of wire products, 1,000,000 tons of steel bars, over 1,000,000 tons of fabricated bars and 1,500,000 tons of plain plates and shapes.

LARGEST ROSE HOUSE

PENNSYLVANIA TOWN TO HAVE TWO-ACRE GREENHOUSE.

Florist, Impressed by Demand for Expensive Flowers Among Wealthy Persons, Conceived Idea.

Resembling a railroad train shed more than a greenhouse, a monster structure of glass and iron tubing is being erected at North Wales, Pa., which, when completed, will cover an expanse of almost two acres, and will be the largest greenhouse in the world. It will stand beside another greenhouse of somewhat smaller dimensions, which at present holds the world's record for size among such structures. Both these greenhouses will be devoted solely to growing American Beauty roses, one of the costliest of flowers.

Impressed by the demand among wealthy society people for roses of the most expensive nature, several New York florists a few years ago began the cultivation of American Beauty roses on a 54-acre tract on the western outskirts of North Wales. These roses at the height of the social season, from Christmas until after Easter, are sold at \$6 to \$18 a dozen. A single plant, under the hothouse forcing process, produces about a half dozen first class blooms in a season.

One florist concluded that, instead of following the old time plan of having a number of greenhouses of ordinary size, a great saving in the matter of the cost of material and of the subsequent heating of the buildings could be effected by erecting one large structure.

But, owing to the frail character of the construction, builders shook their heads when it was proposed to put up a greenhouse 150 feet broad and almost four times that long. Finally, a daring contractor was induced to undertake the work. So successful was the outcome that the projectors of the enterprise are now about to outdo themselves by building a still larger greenhouse. The one that has been in use for two years is 32 feet high at the center, 150 feet wide, 425 feet long on one side and 575 feet on the other, the irregular shape having been adopted to afford a wide southern exposure. The new structure will be of the same height and width as the older one but will be 700 feet long.

In the greenhouses there will be space for about 100,000 rose bushes. The present building contains 45,000, arranged on beds—or "benches," as florists call them, which if placed in a continuous row would be two and three-quarter miles long. The life of the forced hot-house rose plant is but a year. Plants are grown from cuttings planted early in the year. By Christmas time they begin to produce the magnificent long-stemmed and durable blooms that are the delight of the society belle and the devastation of the society youth's rock-book. The plants grow to great height and are supported by being tied to wires stretched through the greenhouse.

The task of building the greenhouses is an intricate process. Immense scaffolding, somewhat resembling the seats in a circus tent, is reared, and perched upon this the workmen place the iron framework and the panes of glass in position. For the older greenhouse almost 50,000 panes of glass were needed, and five freight cars were required to bring the glass here.

The foundation and sides of the greenhouses are of concrete. Pipes for the water supply and the steam heating system form an important part of the plant, for the temperature must be maintained at about 60 degrees all winter while water is needed for the frequent spraying of the plants. For the latter purpose the Harriman interests have controlled through the Pacific Coast Steamship company.

Bitter warfare has broken out in San Francisco school matters between President Joseph O'Connor of the board of education and Superintendent Roncovier of the city schools. Mr. O'Connor, without consulting other members of the board, preferred to the mayor written charges of incompetence and neglect of duty against Mr. Roncovier. The latter declares that the charges are groundless, and alleges that they are inspired by Mr. O'Connor's enmity because Mr. Roncovier would not spy on certain teachers whom he says Mr. O'Connor disliked.

The government has paid Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., \$375,000 for her lot at the southwest corner of Pine and Sansom streets, San Francisco, on which will be built the new sub-treasury. Mrs. Vanderbilt had to give a strip of land at the rear of the lot for an alley.

Mrs. Margaret J. Wall, widow of the hardware box manufacturer, is dead at her home, in Alameda. She crossed the plains in 1846 over the old Oregon trail. She was then 13 years old. She left three daughters, one of whom, Mrs. George D. Lunt, lives in New York.

Maj. Cullen Bryant, nephew of the poet, died at his Alameda home as a result of a stroke of apoplexy which he suffered while taking a bath. He retired from the army ten years ago, his last service being in the Waterbury arsenal.

A record was established at Lodi, San Joaquin county, in shipping table grapes to the east. A trainload of thirty-four cars was sent out in one day. These grapes are mostly Flaming Tokay—large red grapes, which bear transportation well. A small winery has also started at Lodi. It is a co-operative concern, and will pay twice as much for wine grapes as the California Wine association, known as the wine trust.

Suit has been begun by many oil operators against the Southern Pacific company to recover 7000 acres of valuable oil lands in the Coaling, Sunset, Midway and McKittrick districts. The plaintiffs allege that the railroad company has no right to hold mineral land under its grant of forty years ago. The land involved is worth \$35,000,000.

"Why so Few Marriages?"

The New York World prints a symposium of letters from its readers who were asked to give their theories as to why there are so few marriages.

One of the replies is that there are marriage a-plenty. "A New Rochelle Girl" responds that "selfish men are at fault." A man who goes into argument on the subject maintains that "Girls expect too much," he says:

The others of the present generation claim for themselves so many privileges, and assume so many responsibilities, that the young man is afraid to approach the girl he loves, even the daughter toward her father, as well as the wife toward her husband, that the average man is afraid to embark on the sea of matrimony for fear of the many shoals and sunken reefs which are scattered therein.

An ungracious man suggests the reason is that "Nice girls are too few." A business girl accounts for the situation by affirming that "Loyal men are scarce."

Another feminine correspondent says that she does not blame the men, and believes that the rushing of women into the industrial field has decreased men's opportunities for supporting wives and families.

It is evident that the differences in the opinions are due to the difference of the experiences and characters of those who respond.

If there is indeed a falling off in marriages it is probably due to the increasing requirements of men and women due to the advanced scale of living. The probability is, however, that while prudence checks matrimony in periods of depression, returning prosperity encourages embarkation in bimonthly ventures, and that there will be "marrying and giving in marriage" as long as the earth continues to swing round the sun.

Keep the Mind Employed.

The active mind is never lonely; it is self-sufficient. The student and the thinker revel in solitude. However, very few of us want solitude all the time. We all need good friends, ties of family life, the give and catch conversation of the neighbor. But it is when we are quite alone that we turn matters over in our minds, when we get a big broad view of life, when we lay plans, direct our work, dwell upon the tenderness of those we love and those who love us. A few moments of profitable, restful solitude, fifteen minutes with a good book, fifteen minutes with good music—these are moments spent in self-culture and education. When you grow so interesting that you like to be by yourself you will be so interesting that everybody will want you to be with them.

Osteopaths Defeated.

Osteopaths practising in New York received a setback in a decision by Justice Crane of the supreme court, Brooklyn, affirming the right of the department of health to refuse to issue burial certificates to osteopaths for patients dying under their treatment.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

The derailment and overturning of a freight car in a train is held, in Henson vs. Lehigh Valley R. Co., 194 N. Y. 205, 87 N. E. 85, 19 L. R. A. (N. S.) 790, not to be such evidence of negligence on the part of the railroad company towards its brakeman as to cast upon it the burden of exonerating itself from the charge of negligence to absolve itself from liability for injury to him thereby.

One who, in constructing a railroad in a public street, rightfully leaves a loaded push car standing unfastened and unattended upon a track, is held, in Cahill vs. E. B. & A. L. Stone & Co., 153 Cal. 571, 96 Pac. 84, 19 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1034, to be liable for injury thereby caused to a child not guilty of contributory negligence, who has been permitted to play upon it, where the car is on a grade down which, if it starts, it cannot be readily stopped, and the injury is caused by the child's being caught and crushed while attempting to stop the car after it has been set in motion down the grade.

One who, without paying fare, voluntarily attempts to ride in the cab of a locomotive at the invitation of those in charge of the train, is held, in Clark vs. Colorado & N. W. R. Co., 165 Fed. 408, 19 L. R. A. (N. S.) 882, to assume the known hazards incident to such exposed position, and he is held not to be entitled to hold the railroad company liable for injuries caused by the collision of the cab with a car negligently left on a side track so as not to clear the main track, where the negligence was not wanton, and no injury occurred to anyone else on the train.

The liability of a railroad company to an infant who comes upon its premises without invitation, and who is injured there while playing, without its knowledge, with a turn-table, is denied in Wheeling & L. E. R. Co. vs Harvey, 77 Ohio St. 235, 122 Am. St. Rep. 503, 83 N. E. 66, 19 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1136.

That one killed at a railroad crossing under circumstances of which there was no witness cannot be presumed to have been in the exercise of due care in an action to hold the railroad company liable for his death, where the burden of showing due care is on the plaintiff, is held in Shum vs. Rutland R. Co., 63 Atl. 945, 19 L. R. A. (N. S.) 973.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

James J. Hill is making a strong effort to enter the California transportation field, heretofore monopolized by the late E. H. Harriman. Arrangements have been made by Hill's representatives to run steamboats between San Francisco and Los Angeles and San Diego in an attempt to get passenger and freight business. They are prepared to cut rates to get a share of this rich traffic, which the Harriman interests have controlled through the Pacific Coast Steamship company.

Bitter warfare has broken out in San Francisco school matters between President Joseph O'Connor of the board of education and Superintendent Roncovier of the city schools. Mr. O'Connor, without consulting other members of the board, preferred to the mayor written charges of incompetence and neglect of duty against Mr. Roncovier. The latter declares that the charges are groundless, and alleges that they are inspired by Mr. O'Connor's enmity because Mr. Roncovier would not spy on certain teachers whom he says Mr. O'Connor disliked.

The name of one of the oldest titled families in Great Britain has been brought to the attention of newspaper readers the world over by the announcement of the death in an automobile accident at Brighton of Lord De Clifford. He was the twenty-fifth of his line in the baronetcy and the premier baron of England. The baronetcy was created in the year 1299.

The late Lord De Clifford was otherwise known as Jack Southwell Russell. He was barely twenty-five years of age, but had held the title fifteen years, since his father's death in 1894. Three years ago Lord De Clifford married an actress known on the London stage as Eva Cartington. She was the tallest of the "Gibson Girls"—her height being one inch over six feet. The De Clifford estate comprises 13,000 acres in the County Mayo, Ireland, but the principal home of the late lord was Dalgar Park, in Galway. He leaves an heir. The twenty-sixth of the De Cliffs in the direct line of descent is an infant boy who was born in 1907.

How strange are the changes which have come over the occupations and aspirations of the English nobles since the distant time when the feudal system had it rise in Europe! The first Lord De Clifford was killed at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, when Robert Bruce gave notice to Saxon invaders to withdraw from the soil of Scotland. Of the young baron who has now closed his brief but gay career it might have been said as Wordsworth wrote of "Lord Clifford the Shepherd" in the beautiful "Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle":

Amor rusticus in his halls,
On the bough of Clifford calls;—
"Quell the Scott!" exclaims the Lance;
"Bear me to the heart of France!"
Is the longing of the Shield;—
"Methy thy name, then trembling field;
Field of death, where'er thou be,
Groan thou with our victory!"

The Baron of whom Wordsworth wrote loved peace.

In him, the savage virtue of the race, Revenge, and all ferocious thoughts were dead.

He followed agriculture, and The Good Lord Clifford was the name he bore.

The dead Lord De Clifford was not averse to excitement. He found it not on the battlefield but in the concert hall, at the watering places, and in touring the country in an auto car, which latter pursuit has proved in his case as deadly as the first De Clifford found the field of arms.

A Nurse Loses \$15,000.

A reward of \$1000 awaits the person who will return to the law office of Page, Crawford & Tusca, 32 Liberty street, New York, a sealed package marked "M. M." which was left in a subway car running from Brooklyn to Manhattan August 25. The package contained \$15,000 in bills, the life savings on of elderly Mrs. Hale, 84 pounds at 15 cents, \$12,60; talion, 60 pounds at 5 cents, \$3; tongue, 25 cents. Total \$15.85, making the steer cost \$88.15. Say this steer dresses 58 per cent, or 69¢ pounds cold weight. This makes the dressed carcass cost practically 10 cents per pound. The balance of offal, etc., goes to cover expenses.—National Provisioner.

Figuring Dressed Beef Cost.

A live steer weighing 1200 pounds and costing, say, 7 cents, amounts to \$84. The credits may be figured about as follows: Hide, 84 pounds at 15 cents, \$1.20; talion, 60 pounds at 5 cents, \$3; tongue, 25 cents. Total \$15.85, making the steer cost \$88.15. Say this steer dresses 58 per cent, or 69¢ pounds cold weight. This makes the dressed carcass cost practically 10 cents per pound. The balance of offal, etc., goes to cover expenses.—National Provisioner.

The "Poor Man's Game."

The will of Mary E. Shafer, admitted to probate at Muncie, Ind., distributes among her children an estate consisting of farm lands and personal property, and bequeaths to a son the decedent's horse with the injunction that he shall care for the animal tenderly until its death. Mrs. Shafer was well known for her fondness for dumb animals, and for the display of solicitude for their welfare.

Keep the Mind Employed.

The active mind is never lonely; it is self-sufficient. The student and the thinker revel in solitude. However, very few of us want solitude all the time. We all need good friends, ties of family life, the give and catch conversation of the neighbor. But it is when we are quite alone that we turn matters over in our minds, when we get a big broad view of life, when we lay plans, direct our work, dwell upon the tenderness of those we love and those who love us. A few moments of profitable, restful solitude, fifteen minutes with a good book, fifteen minutes with good music—these are moments spent in self-culture and education. The probability is, however, that while prudence checks matrimony in periods of depression, returning prosperity encourages embarkation in bimonthly ventures, and that there will be "marrying and giving in marriage" as long as the earth

SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SEYMORE, INDIANA.

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

September Musings.

September comes along—
No mo' roses, no mo' song;
No mo' bees a buzzin';
No mo' singin' birds aloft;
I will miss each of time friend,
But dese tears is jes' make 'tend;
Sumpin' whispers, "Hallyloo!
How about dat oyster stew?"

I suppose I ought to be
Singin' in the lonesome key,
"Good-bye, blossom! Good-bye, all!"
But dat's other come to call.
Ah when I starts in to frown
Long dar comes dat whisperin' soun'
Thru' I'se laughin' through an' through—
"How about dat oyster stew?"

—Washington Star.

Tennyson's Mother.

In the poem "Isabel" Tennyson describes his mother:
"The world hath not another
(Though all her fairest forms are types of
thee);
And thou of God in thy great charity)
Of such dash'd chaste'n'd purity."

And again he pictured her in "The Princess":

"Happy he
With such a mother! faith in womankind
Beats with his blood, and trust in all
things high
Comes easy to him, and tho' he trip and
fall,
He shall not blind his soul with clay."

Mrs. Tennyson, who was a minister's daughter, was a woman of fervent piety. And she was widely known for her kindness of heart. It is related that the unscrupulous boys would beat dogs under her windows, knowing that the gentle lady would thus be induced to purchase the abused animals. She had also a keen sense of humor, which made her room a paradise for the children. She had many animal pets, among them a pet monkey and an owl that would perch on her head.—Jane A. Stewart in Christian Register.

—O-O-

Vermont.

A young married woman was arrested in Burlington, confined in jail, tried, sentenced, with a fine and full costs, for attempting to abduct her 15-months-old girl babe, after she had vainly pleaded for its keeping, from the Home for Destitute Children, where it had been placed without her knowledge or consent through the action of relatives with whom she had left it in order to give herself opportunity to go out into a neighboring town and earn support for its maintenance. Her husband was also arrested and is now in jail under a thirty days' sentence for aiding and abetting her in the affair.

Whether this woman was technically guilty of disobeying some law of the state I know not; but this I do know, that the mother of a babe does not pore over the statutes of the state, especially such statutes as ours, before allowing herself to be so strongly guided by the material instinct which the Almighty has implanted in her breast, that she will not hesitate to snatch her babe from the care of any "institution in Burlington," in order to press it to the bosom which nature designed as its resting place.

Ye Gods! How the majesty of the law has been vindicated! When its officer, perhaps attended by a bodyguard of deputies, laid his hands upon that woman shrinking in the forest covert, where she had attempted concealment, and torched that babe from her arms, we had a sublime proof of how the law of Vermont asserts its supremacy. We are not told whether she was shackled when they led her back to quarters in the jail, but we have written to the proper officers for a copy of the warrant under which she was arrested, and we are wondering whether or not she pleaded guilty to the crime of loving her babe, even when that love expressed so strongly as to cause her to snatch it from its duly numbered couch, press it to her bosom, and dash up the bed of Potash Brook!

Centuries ago, before Champlain saw the July snows upon our Green mountain peaks, "he lived and loved another race of beings" simple, untaught, primal in thought and act. They were known as the Aborigines, the Indians—some called them Savages. But, although they would draw the scalping knife across the forehead of a fallen foe, they were never so skilled in extreme barbarism as to consider it a crime for a mother to love her babe.

But times are changed, they tell us, and we have changed with them. Instead of barbarism, we are told, we are now living in a state of exalted civilization, so exalted that some claim that even the millennium is in sight. When it actually gets here perhaps they will place a noose around the neck of a woman who dares claim possession of her babe, especially when that claim so expresses itself as to offend the dignity of some "institution" in Burlington and its subservient law officials.—M. J. Haugood in Woman's Journal.

O-O-

A Word to Wise Women.

Have you purchased any of your presents for Christmas, 1906? Have you thought about what you will give to any of those persons with whom you exchange holiday reminders? The time is at hand for giving this matter your serious attention. Christmas is only twenty weeks away, and if you are to save money, time and worry it is essential that holiday gifts should be receiving some of your attention. A great many people consider Christmas a bugbear season because they put off making their holiday purchases until after the first of December. They are then forced to pay twice as much for what they buy as it would cost them today and they also find it necessary either to fight their way through great crowds of shoppers, or, if they reside in the rural districts, to spend many anxious hours awaiting the delayed arrival of intended gifts that have arrived by mail at the season when the mails are most uncertain. It matters little where one lives; the advantages of early Christmas shopping are material. And this is equally true whether one be rich or poor. In fact, the greatest advantage is with poor people. If you are going to spend only \$5 for Christmas, the expenditure will be less felt if it is distributed over three or four months than if it is all paid out in one lump. Moreover, \$5 will buy from one-half more to twice as much today as it will buy during the holiday season. The real art of Christmas buying consists in making purchases one at a time as bargains are available. No one is too far removed from civilization to be within reach of bargains. The wise woman, for most of the Christmas shopping is done by women, prepares her list of prospective presents early in the year and buys them from time to time as she finds she is able to purchase to advantage. Purchasing to advantage may mean that she buys when she can best spare the money or it may mean that she buys when, by making a little sacrifice, she can get something that she wants for a relative or a friend at an unusually low price. The result of thus conducting shopping on a system is that the buyers enjoys giving. When Christmas draws near and other people are skirmishing around trying to make amends for their dilatoriness, she is wrapping up her packages. She has distributed her energy and worry through a whole year, or at most, over several months, and to others becomes a bugbear to her a great pleasure. She feels that she has done well both with money and with time. She has merely applied business principles to part of her

work and she has reaped the reward that is almost certain to follow. She argues that if it pays the big mercantile houses to purchase their holiday goods in the summer, as all of them do, that it is correspondingly profitable to her to buy her own Christmas presents before the season of holiday marking up of prices arrives. The interests of the gander and the goose are in this case identical, but the gander profits because principally there are geese.—Woman's National Daily.

Eyeballs Kept Bright.

If more persons knew that the eyeballs need bathing quite as much as the body no dressing stand would be without an eye cup and lotion for this purpose. In washing the eyes use a special glass that may be bought at any druggist's. This cup is shaped something like a wine glass, except that it is elongated instead of round and has a rim that slopes down in the middle to fit the eyes.

To use this little vessel fill it three-quarters full of whatever lotion or liquid is prescribed, then place it closely about the eye and throw back the head. In this position open and shut the eye, so that the ball is thoroughly bathed.

As to the lotion for the bath an excellent and simple wash that will cleanse the ball and relieve a feverish or tired sensation is made by boiling and filtering half a pint of water and pouring into it, while still warm, one-half teaspoonful of refined borax and ten drops of spirits of camphor. Let this cool, then filter again through a piece of thin muslin.

The cup may be partly filled with this liquid morning and night and any time during the day when the eyes feel tired. It should be applied as previously directed and, after using for a time, will usually clear away the yellow scum so frequently seen on eyeballs and always so disfiguring. Before applying any lotion the eyes must always be carefully bathed in warm water.

For eyes that are weak a tonic wash recommended by English oculists is made in this way: One-half of an ounce of rock salt and one ounce of dry sulphate of zinc simmered in a perfectly clean covered porcelain vessel with three pints of water until the ingredients are all dissolved; strain through thick, clean muslin, add one ounce of rose water and cork tightly.

Use when the eyes feel weak. If the lotion smarts add a little water. The eye cup should be kept perfectly clean.

If after simple home treatment the eyeballs continue to show a yellowish appearance no time should be lost in consulting a physician, for something wrong with the system is indicated.

Any inflammation of the eyes is likely to exhibit itself by secretion on the lids in the morning, and this condition should be checked before it leads into another more serious state.

After bathing with either of the lotions given the edges of the lids should be coated at night with a paste made of two and one-half centigrams each of oxide of zinc, and subacetate of lead, twenty-five centigrams of oil of sweet almonds, three grains of white vaseline and three drops of tincture of benzoin.

It is well to have this compounded by a chemist, for should there be the least lump or grain it is apt to find its way into the eye and cause irritation. In making any lotion at home too much care cannot be given to filtering, and should the liquid become cloudy after a time it must be strained again to prevent causing irritation.

O-O-

Value of Pockets.

At the International Council for Women, Miss A. M. McLean, professor of sociology in Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a very interesting address on the conditions among working girls. She told the following story: "Investigating factories, she and those with her found a lot of girls sewing on pockets, all day long. I thought that was uninteresting, and made inquiry. Then I found that the pockets were for little boys' pants. Some time later I was telling a lady this about the girls who sewed miles and miles of little boys' pockets all day, and she said: 'How awful! Let's not have pockets.' Her little son was standing near. 'Mother,' he said, 'I'd rather have the pockets without the pants than the pants without the pockets!'"—Toronto News.

—O-O-

Wonderful Properties Attributed to Plants.

Madame Ada Crossley, a popular ball singer, has set the people of London talking by planting a dozen young eucalyptus trees in her garden in St. John's Wood, and declaring that she does so for the purpose of benefiting her voice. The newspaper correspondent who notes Madame Crossley's confidence in the eucalyptus, says with a flourish:

It has been observed that people who live in localities where the eucalyptus flourishes invariably possess singing voices remarkable for range and power of note. The brightest stars of the operatic stage and the concert platform have from Australia, the home of the eucalyptus tree.

This is interesting, even if it be not universally convincing. Madame Crossley herself, the correspondent lets out, is a native of Australia. But it is well known that the essence distilled from the leaves of the eucalyptus is esteemed by Italian physicians as a specific superior to quinine for colds, and that the fragrant flowers of the eucalyptus are said to have an extraordinarily recuperative effect on the vocal cords.

The vegetable kingdom contains numerous important resources not generally known among men. Only lately, for instance, has any one supposed that the next device of setting out ornamental garden beds of a particular plant would serve as a specific against mosquitoes. The basil, a variety of the culans, is averred to possess this property. At the University of Michigan it has been tried this summer, and a dispatch from Ann Arbor says, with excellent effect:

The Ocimum Basilicum is the botanical name of the variety of the plant which has been used at Ann Arbor. In addition to keeping off mosquitoes it is said to be useful as a flavor for sausages. Truly life grows more interesting as learning extends its bounds!

Vanishing Apple Crops.

What's the matter with the American farmers that they are neglecting the cultivation of apples, one of the most profitable crops that can be raised? While we are exporting more and more of the fruit, the production of apples in the United States has been falling for nearly 15 years. In 1895 we raised 60,000,000 barrels and in 1896 63,000,000. For the last four years the average yield has been less than 28,000,000. In 1908 the crop was only 23,000,000. In 1902 we exported only 2,800,000 bushels. In 1907 7,800,000. The apple is the fruit of the gods. Leslie Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, ate three every morning for breakfast. He has them sent east from his farm in Iowa—New York Press.

—O-O-

How Honesty Paid.

Jim—Honesty is the best policy after all.

Tim—How?

"Remember that dog I stole?"

"Yes."

"Well, I tried two hull days to sell 'im, an' no one offered mor'n 50 cents.

I went, like an honest man, an' guy him to the old lady what offered 'im, an' she guy me off a dollar."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

—O-O-

Busy Papa.

"Mamma," asked little 3-year-old Freddy, "are we going to heaven some day?"

"Yes, dear, I hope so," was the reply.

"I wish pap could go, too," continued the little fellow.

"Well, and don't you think he will?" asked his mother.

"Oh, no," replied Freddy, "he could not leave his business."—Tit-Bits.

—O-O-

As It Seemed.

"That man," said the court onlooker, "will be convicted surely. He's making a very poor impression on the witness stand."

"That isn't the defendant," said a lawyer. "He's just one of the alienists undergoing cross-examination."—Detroit Free Press.

—O-O-

To Our Masters.

Our master's is to rule over passing changes in feelings. It is to say to one feeling "go," and it goes, and to another feeling "come," and it comes. It is to

dictate to one's feelings and not to be

Free Press.

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

JOSEPH HOLT GAINES.

JOSEPH HOLT GAINES, representative in Congress from the Third district of West Virginia, was born in the District of Columbia, September 3, 1864, and at the age of 3 years was taken by his parents to Fayette county, West Virginia, where he grew to manhood. He was educated at the University of West Virginia and at Princeton college, graduating from the last-named institution in 1886. The following year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. His first public office was that of United States district attorney for West Virginia, to which he was appointed by President McKinley in 1897. After holding the office of district attorney for four years he resigned to accept the Republican nomination for representative in Congress. He was successful in the election and took his seat in the Fifty-seventh Congress, where his ability soon won him recognition from the Republican leaders. Representative Gaines has been honored with re-election regularly since he first went to Congress, and is now serving his fifth term.

THOMAS WAKEFIELD GOOD SPEED, clergyman and secretary and registrar of the University of Chicago, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., September 4, 1842. After spending three years at the old University of Chicago, he was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1868, and at the Rochester Theological seminary two years later. He was pastor of the Second Baptist church, Chicago, from 1872 to 1876, resigning in the latter year to become secretary of the Baptist Union Theological seminary. Mr. Goodspeed remained secretary of the theological seminary thirteen years. He has been secretary of the University of Chicago since 1890, and its registrar since 1895.

RICHARD ARBUTHNOT JACKSON, president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company, was born in Richmond, Ind., September 5, 1858. After graduating from Earlham college in 1875 he took a four years' course in law at the University of Virginia. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in his native city. From 1886 to 1890 he was prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, Indiana. In 1892 he became connected with the Rock Island railway system in the capacity of general counsel and two years later he was made first vice-president of the company. Last spring, upon the resignation of President Mather, Mr. Jackson was elected to succeed him in the presidency of the railway company.

MISS JANE ADDAMS, one of the foremost social reform workers in America and founder of Hull House, Chicago's famous social settlement, was born in Cedarville, Ill., September 6, 1860. As a girl she attended a country school near her home and then entered Rockford college, from which she was graduated in 1881. She began the study of medicine in Philadelphia, but ill health caused her to abandon her plan to become a physician, and for several years she traveled in Europe. While abroad she became interested in the work that was being done to better the condition of the poor of London. In 1888, when she returned to America, Miss Addams decided to try the London experiment on a small scale among the poor of Chicago. With several associates she secured an old residence in the midst of a foreign and poverty-stricken section of the city. The first activity of the settlement was devoted to caring for the children of the neighborhood. The institution was successful from the beginning. New buildings have been added to Hull House from time to time, including a coffee house, a children's building and a gymnasium.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES FREDERICK SCOTT of Kansas, who is reported, may be the next Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, was born on a farm in Allen County, Kansas, September 7, 1860. He was graduated from the University of Kansas in 1881 with the degree of B. S., reviving his master's degree some years later. In the latter part of 1882 he bought a small interest in a weekly newspaper in the town of Iola. Later he acquired entire control of the property and converted it into a successful daily. In 1892 Mr. Scott was elected as a Republican to the state senate of Kansas and served for four years. In 1901 he was elected Congressman-at-large, and in 1906, the state having been redistricted, he was elected to the Sixtieth Congress as Representative from the Second district. Representative Scott has devoted particular attention to agricultural matters and is regarded as well qualified to fill the office of Secretary of Agriculture.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE, who is engaged in distributing for the benefit of mankind the colossal fortune left by her late husband, was born September 8, 1828, in Syracuse, N. Y. Her father was a merchant in that city, and she was educated in Miss Emma Willard's seminary in Troy. After graduating from that institution she taught school for several years. She was married to Mr. Sage in 1850, two years after the death of his first wife. In the three years that have passed since the death of the great financier Mrs. Sage has spent more than \$25,000,000 for philanthropic purposes. This vast sum has been distributed in aid of the causes of education and religion and for the amelioration of human misery. To educational institutions Mrs. Sage has recently given nearly \$5,000,000, to religious work something like \$2,500,000, to the Sage Foundation \$10,000,000, while the remainder has gone to works of semi-religious and educational character.

PROF. J. HENRY POYNTING, who was one of the presiding officers at the recent meeting in Winnipeg of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was born near Manchester, England, September 19, 1852, and received his education at Owen's College, Manchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. His life's work has been done at Mason University College, Birmingham, which he entered as professor of physics in 1880. He has seen the institution grow into the University of Birmingham, of which he is now dean of the faculty of science. An extremely interesting piece of work that brought Prof. Poynting into prominence was his weighing of the earth by means of an ordinary balance. Expressed in more scientific language he determined the average density of the earth, including rocks, atmosphere, water and mud, lead, etc., inserted. They are then placed in a stream of water and fed with manure. This making of pearls is carried on to a considerable extent in China and Japan. One advantage is that by varying the shape of the introduced piece of lead, etc., the shape of the pearl can be varied. Artificial pearls, however, are not as fine as the natural ones.

—Philippine Record.

Artificial Pearls.

It is said that the Chinese were the first to find out that the pearl in the oyster is due to the irritation produced by the introduction of a particle of foreign matter. This is coated with nacreous matter and forms the pearl. Advantage was taken of this to make what may perhaps be called artificial pearls. The shells are gently opened and bits of mud, lead, etc., inserted. They are then placed in a stream of water and fed with manure. This making of pearls is carried on to a considerable extent in China and Japan. One advantage is that by varying the shape of the introduced piece of lead, etc., the shape of the pearl can be varied. Artificial pearls, however, are not as fine as the natural ones.

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Some of the Results of Historic
El Paso Meeting.

PRESIDENT DIAZ GRATIFIED

Mexico's Ruler Expects His Administration to Be Strengthened by Signal Evidence of His Powerful Neighbor's Friendly Interest, While Americans in Mexico Expect Their Billion Dollar Interests in That Country to Be Advanced by Reason of This Good Feeling—President Taft to Rest Four Days on His Brother's Ranch.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 18.—Important results from the Taft-Diaz meeting at El Paso are expected by both the Mexican and United States govern-



MENTS. President Diaz eagerly accepted the opportunity as a means of strengthening his administration against possible revolutionary movements, and President Taft saw in the international program a means of further safeguarding the vast interests of the United States in Mexico. Aside from the personal element, these are the motives that prompted Saturday's exchange of courtesies on the border.

President Diaz has a national election coming on. He will attempt to re-elect Corral as vice president. Diaz is seventy-nine years old and is anxious to have a man of his own choice to take up the reins of government when he is obliged to lay them down. General Reyes will contest Corral's election. Reyes has been stirring up an anti-American sentiment in the country and has been and apparently hopes to ride to victory on it. "Mexico for the Mexicans," has been his cry when opposing the further investment of American capital in the country. The Reyes movement has been gathering force recently.

Through Saturday's meeting and the frank exchange of compliments, the fact is borne upon every Mexican that Mexico's powerful neighbor is pleased with the Diaz administration and stands ready to support him in any action that may be deemed necessary for the American interests. This will go a long way in crushing any revolutionary sentiment that may arise in Mexico, and in so doing will add to the security of the one billion or more dollars of American capital invested in Mexico.

It has been reported that Mexico took the initiative in regard to the meeting, but that is not so. The first suggestion of the meeting was made informally in a southern newspaper, and each president quickly took steps to assure the other that such a meeting would be agreeable.

The ringing of a dozen church bells was the welcome that San Antonio gave to President Taft on his arrival at 7:30 o'clock last night. The president had spent practically the entire day Sunday traversing the barren sand hills of southern Texas. He was on his train continuously from 9 o'clock Saturday night, when he left El Paso. It was a 650-mile trip, one of the longest he has taken on the trip.

No regular stops were scheduled for the run, but at every station a crowd was waiting, and the Texans, when they had an opportunity, shouted until Mr. Taft showed himself. At two or three of the stops the president made brief tail-end speeches, but in most cases he let the crowd do a part of the talking, carrying on an informal conversation with them over the platform railing. Following the reception here today, the president left at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Corpus Christi, which he will reach at 9 o'clock tonight, and where he will spend four days on the ranch of his brother.

Woman Dies in Church.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 18.—As services were about to begin at St. Paul's Methodist church Sunday morning, Mrs. George W. Williams, sixty years old, wife of a prominent carriage manufacturer, was attacked by paralysis dying in her pew a few minutes later. On account of the excitement the congregation had to be dismissed.

LOCAL HOLIDAY
AT PITTSBURG

Smoky City Wild Over Victory
of "Pirates."

A BIG OVATION FOR ADAMS

By General Consent Pittsburgers Took Today Off in Order to Celebrate the Victory of Their Ball Team Over the Detroit "Tigers"—Tonight a Great Parade Will Escort the Victors to Forbes Field, Where the Prize Money Will Be Distributed.

Pittsburg, Oct. 18.—This is celebration day here. The victory of the Pirates over the Tigers is by general consent to culminate in a grand street parade tonight. Mayor Magee sanctioned the celebration by issuing a proclamation calling on the athletic clubs and civic organizations to get in line down town and march to Forbes Field. The right of the line will be taken up by the victorious Pittsburg players in uniform.

Colonel Albert J. Logan of the Eighteenth regiment, N. G. P., has been appointed chief marshal, and he has appointed a large staff of aides. At Forbes Field a stand has been erected in the center of the field, and on it the players will be presented with their checks by Barney Dreyfus. Mayor Magee has invited Presidents Johnson, Heydler, Hermann and other leading magnates to be the city's guests. "Babe" Adams, who pitched three games successfully for the Pirates, has sprung into fame like a flash. The "Adams" cocktail was invented in his honor by a saloon keeper Saturday, and the drink got in its insidious work as Adams did on the Detroit batters. About twenty-seven men were lined up before Magistrate Matthews Sunday morning. Each drunk of the night before pleaded that he had been introduced to a new drink named the "Adams" cocktail, and it had floored him. Judge Matthews, being somewhat of a fan, considered the excuse a legal one and discharged the prisoners without even a reprimand.

On the train from Detroit carrying the Pittsburg rooters and the Pirate crew Saturday night to Pittsburg, a fund was started for Pitcher Adams. By the time the train reached Pittsburg \$600 had been subscribed. The news was telegraphed to Pittsburg, and by midnight the contribution had been increased to \$800. It is expected that \$1,000 will be subscribed today and will be presented to "Babe" at Forbes Field after the parade. On "Babe's" arrival here Sunday morning twenty-five messenger boys, each with a bundle of telegrams, met him at the station. He had to get nearly all of his fellow players to help him sign for the messages of congratulation which came from all parts of the country.

Saturday was the fifteenth anniversary of Barney Dreyfus's wedding, and his wife reminded him of it early by telegraphing him that she hoped his team would be victorious on their wedding anniversary. After the game Judge Matthews flashed the message and said: "I knew we could not lose on my wedding anniversary."

DON'T LIKE EARLY RISING

Why the Postoffice in an Indiana Village Is Going Begging.

Columbus, Ind., Oct. 18.—The postmastership at Taylorsville, a small town six miles north of here, is going begging. Gaston Fulp, the present postmaster, has tendered his resignation and an examination for applicants for the place was to have been held here, but there were no applicants forthcoming and Mr. Fulp is still holding over. He resigned because he has to get up at 3 o'clock every morning to prepare the mail for an early train.

Seeking the American Viewpoint.

Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 18.—Saburo N. Satch, journalist, sociologist and author, is the latest arrival among the colony of foreign students enrolled in Indiana university for the current term. Hailing from Shinkawa, Japan, Satch came to this country after graduating from one of the leading Japanese universities.

Indiana Red Men to Meet.

Indianapolis, Oct. 18.—The annual meeting of the great council of the Improved Order of Red Men of Indiana will be held at the assembly room of the German House tomorrow and Wednesday. The election of officers for the coming year, together with the reports of the various officers, will be taken up.

Given Verdict For Injuries.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 18.—A Wabash county jury has awarded a verdict of \$7,000 to Clark W. Dinius of Huntington against the Chicago & Erie and the Clover Leaf. Dinius was fearfully injured in a railroad wreck two years ago.

Not a Good Hiding Place.

Goshen, Ind., Oct. 18.—George W. Method, a farmer, was arrested for stealing silverware from Fisher Brothers' store in New Paris. He was detected when his plunder of knives and forks fell from an umbrella in which he had concealed it.

Very Best Modes in Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel at our Characteristic Modest Prices.

That our line is far superior to any we have ever shown, or any other store is showing, can best be attested by a visit to our store.

When you stop to consider, it is not so extraordinary this store sells wearing apparel to most of the well dressed women in Seymour—because, for the most varied display of high grade and popular priced garments, there is nowhere else to look.

Our Styles Are Distinctive—Individuality Characterizes Every Garment In Our Showing.

To the women who know our position to please best, no great problem confronts them to know where to go to get what they want. It is the women who don't know these things we want to interest, and if we can reach them, we'll have them all coming our way.

We have many delayed shipments enroute—every express adds new features to our garment section.

The New Furs Are Here.

To the women educated in the value of Furs, ours will immediately appeal to them as being moderately priced—qualities considered. Women unacquainted with Fur values, can make selections here with every assurance of dependability. Our careful study and knowledge of Furs insures you against paying too much. Unquestionably our prices are lowest.

Gold Mine Dept. Store

MAJESTIC THEATRE

ONE NIGHT
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

THORNS
AND
ORANGE
BLOSSOMS

All that Scenic Painter and Costumer could furnish to make the settings appropriate, effective and beautiful has been supplied. A GREAT CAST!

Tickets on Sale Monday Noon at MILLER'S BOOK STORE
PRICES: 25-35-50-75 Cents

October Days

With their chilly air, too cool to be without fire yet not cool enough for the big stove, call for our New Perfection Blue Flame Coal Oil Heater.

No smoke, no odor. Just the thing to make home comfortable. Call and see them.

W. A. Carter & Son

CASCA
FOR
CONSTIPATION
The Best Bowel, Stomach and Liver Regulator Known
For Sale by All Druggists



**TRUE
MERIT**

SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SEYMORE, INDIANA.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH & Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY

SEYMORE - - - INDIANA.

Costa Ricans can now swear by Jiminez, whom they have elected president over Don Rafael Iglesias.

Dun's Review reports only 917 business failures during the month of August just passed, compared with 1199 in the corresponding month ago. There is another contribution to the trade uplift.

The airship fellows will have to hurry up, or there will be nothing left for them to discover, however, the utility of the airship in war being conceded on all hands, perhaps some one will kindly start a war as soon as the airship is perfected.

In Washington the chauffeurs have formed an organization which announces two objects—the prevention of "joy-riding" and the suppression of autonomic congees. The latter of these aims is entirely selfish and diametrically opposed to the interests of the public.

The New York state forest commissioner is establishing telephone lines in the Adirondacks for the use of fire wardens. In extinguishing forest fires, as well as others which depends upon getting an early start. The telephones are likely to more than save their cost.

Were American young men as keenly on the hunt for foreign titles as American young women? Prince Miguel might have Yankee rivals for the hand of Miss Anita Stewart if indeed she has been made a princess in her own right by the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, as asserted in the dispatches.

Forgetfulness of orders by an engineer was the cause of a train wreck near Lincoln, Nebraska, by which two persons lost their lives. The danger that lies in human inactivity cannot be enumerated from railroad travel, and the best that can be done is to employ trustworthy men who feel the weight of the responsibility which rests upon them.

It transpires that two suspected cases of cholera on a British tank steamer from Rotterdam which was detained in quarantine at Falmouth were nothing more than cases of indigestion caused by Dutch cheese. Some of the cheese made in foreign countries and imitated in the United States is strong enough to be suspected of almost anything in the form of illness or epidemic.

A report from Paris of the appearance in that city of labor-saving postal cards was made the text for comment in these columns a few days ago. It was noted that the cards present the appearance of an Australian ballot, being ruled into small spaces in each of which is a phrase like "Arrived here safely," "Am having a good time," "Find this place dull," "This is a pleasant place," "This is a jay town," and with a square before each sentence in which to make a cross. The cards are having a run as a Parisian novelty. But it seems that the idea originated in Milwaukee. Cards of the same sort were put upon the market by T. M. Hammond and Charles Gillett of this city more than three years ago.

The big turbine Cunarders have been breaking the records so often during the process of "limbering up" for their best speed that announcements of reductions in the time of the run across the Atlantic have become almost commonplace. But there is something in the westward performance of the Lusitania, which yesterday arrived in New York, that makes it especially notable. She not only lowered the record, but in doing so she arrived early enough on Thursday to proceed to her dock instead of waiting until Friday morning. She has therefore achieved the honor of being the first liner to dock on this side on the fourth day out from Queenstown.

Nathan Straus has presented to the International Medical Congress at Budapest figures intended to prove that tuberculosis has steadily increased in New York city since 1902. In that year there were reported 12,914 cases, being 3.55 to every thousand of the population. Last year there were reported 23,325 cases, or 5.27 per thousand of the population.

There are those who attribute the larger percentage of cases of tuberculosis in recent years to increased vigilance of the physicians in reporting, and this is probably true. To assume that there had been a great increase of tuberculosis at the very time and place of the most active warfare against the disease in the history of the world would logically condemn the systematic efforts of preventive medicine.

THE CAUSE OF CANCER.

A London Scientist Convincing That It Is a Contagious Germ Disease.

Prof. Lord Robertson of London, England, has by a series of experiments on mice demonstrated to his own satisfaction that cancer is caused by a parasite or germ, and that it is contagious. His experiments to prove the especial vulnerability of the stomach to cancer. Direct infections into the blood were negative. The inference is that anything which breaks down the stomach tissue or functions may lead to cancer. Among these causative agents may be classed very hot fluids, such as coffee and tea, and condiments, and an excessive quantity of vinegar or salt, and effervescent and medical salts taken as laxatives. They are all stomach irritants. Another question of importance is whether the so-called germs of cancer and other diseases are in reality animal or vegetable in nature. The mycotoxa, or fungus growths, are claimed by both botanists and zoologists. They are undoubtedly a low form of life—but what life—an animal or vegetable? If they are merely moulds or fungi, the whole theory of germs will have to be changed. Beriberi and pellagra are already admitted to be due to mould or fungi.

"Peace Park" for Kentucky.

The city of Hopkinsville, Ky., will receive a gift of land for two parks, \$30,000 for landscape work thereon and \$50,000 for the poor of that city under the will of John C. Latham, the banker of New York city, who died on August 18. According to the will the Latham family homestead in Hopkinsville is to be converted into "Virginia park" and \$20,000 is added for this purpose. Another lot, to be known as "Peace park" and \$10,000 to convert it, also are given to that city. The income of \$50,000 in bonds is given to Grace Episcopal church of Hopkinsville. The remainder of Mr. Latham's estate is divided between his widow, daughter, relatives and employees.

Light Seen in Mirage.

Capt. Michael Powers of the fishing schooner Benjamin F. Phillips, which came into T'wharf Monday from the South Channel fishing grounds, stated that on last Tuesday during very clear weather, with an easterly wind prevailing, he discerned Highland light flashing by means of the mirage, although that beacon was seventy-two miles from where the vessel was then fishing.—Boston Post.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, in Missouri, has announced that it will add five motor cars to the two which it now has in use, and thus improve its passenger service. This will be surprising to the patrons of the Illinois Central railroad in southern Wisconsin who objected to the motor cars when

ATTRACTIOMS AT THE NORTH POLE.

No pennant flying at the pole.
No train robberies.
No political platforms made to be broken.
No betting on races.
No drunks and disorderlies.
No Turkish baths.
No saloon joints.
No union station.
No police.
No Salome dance.
No fire department.
No baseball fans.
No baby dolls and sheath gowns.
No gamblers.
No undesirable citizens.
No strikers or strike-breakers.
No Thaw case.
No magazine poetry.
No hook worms or boil-worms.
No near-beer.
No grafters.
No hole in the Treasury.
No sixteen-to-one.
No tariff revision speeches.
No automobile searching.
No street car hogs.
No Whoopee hats.
No Standard Oil wells.
No newspaper with the largest circulation in the world.
No nature fakers.
No Carnegie libraries.
No coal-smoke nuisance.
No chewing gum peroxides.
No complaints of heat.
No Steel or Sugar trusts.
No farmers howling for or against rain.
No reviews.
No juicy divorce scandals.
No weather reports.
No Queenie with her hair in a braid.
No ultimate consumer or innocent by products.
No pianos or megaphones.
No color line or race war.
No Red-Nosed Angels or Star-Eyed Goddesses.
No Shakespeare-Baconian controversy.
No liquor problem.
No political persons.
No candidates for office.
No insurance collectors.
No messenger boys on bicycles.
No cook ladies.
No breakfast food specialists.
No mosquitoes or fleas.
No poindexter or arteriosclerosis.
No Holy Rollers.
No habeas corpus, government by injunction, or initiative and referendum.
No market reports.
No tanglefoot sores.
No old man gambling helts.
No year of invasion.
No muck-rakers or mollycoddles.
No political pulls.
No hell.
No pole.

—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

THE PHANTOM TIGER.

Many strange things happen in the primeval forest—things for which one is utterly unable to account. Hunters who wander in the wild places of the earth, penetrating deep into remote jungles far from the haunts of man, sometimes meet with strange adventures. One sportsman may hunt and shoot wild beasts for many years, and be but little wiser as to their ways and habits at the end; while others, who possess some of the instincts of primitive man, whose community with Nature is of the closest, quickly learns all their ways and penetrates deeply into the mysteries of Nature.

Some years ago my camp was pitched under a spreading banyan tree on the bank of the river Pein Ganga, in the northern part of the state of Hyderabad. It was the height of the hot weather, and the streams contained but little water, the wild animals resorting to the larger pools and reaches in the early morning and at the setting of the sun to quench their thirst. Hither flocked herds of spotted deer and smaller companions of nilgai, and one day I started a cow bison with a couple of calves, which had been down to drink soon after daybreak. Following their natural prey, the great predaceous beasts also resorted to the water course, where they mightily prowled or lay in wait for their victims. In the tall trees overhead these scavengers of the forest, the vultures, built their nests, and by watching them one could sometimes find the place where the midnight marauder had been at work. Over the remains of the victim they would soar, at first far up, mere specks in the azure sky, and, gradually descending, would alight on the adjacent trees or on the carcass of the prey which the tiger not be near to drive the intruders from the feast.

Here, close to the river bank, I killed one tiger which had eaten one of my buffaloes. Being too far from camp to carry the great carcass in, the tiger was skinned on the spot, and the vultures soon picked his bones of every vestige of flesh. Next night another tiger killed a buffalo at the same spot, but left his prey untouched, and when on the following night a tigress with two cubs passed close to a third buffalo—even went to look at it, as could be seen from the tracks—but did not molest the patient beast. I began to think there was something uncanny about the place. Perhaps all these tigers were frightened by the whitening bones of their deceased relative, or perhaps his spirit, haunting that dismal solitude, warned them of the proximity of danger. At any rate, they left the place hastily and fled into the night.

Wandering far from camp I came one day upon a dark pool of water, deep in the jungle and under the shadow of a giant tree. No living thing was there, but in the mud on the margin of the pool was the impress of the paws of a great tiger. Other animals had been there also, for there was no water but this for miles around. On the soft margin of the pool could be read the comings and goings of all the beasts of the forest—the deer, bears, four-horned antelope, and the marks of many birds, peacock, jungle fowl and quail. A porcupine had dropped a quill upon the bank, but over the other tracks, and evidently more recent than all was the great sign-manual of the tiger.

It was a difficult and, in fact, almost impossible locality to organize a beat; nor were beaters to be obtained near this remote spot, which was ten miles or more from the nearest human habitation. Moreover, the local inhabitants would not go near the place, for they said it was haunted. So the only way of bringing to bay the great tiger whose tracks I had seen was to lie in wait for it. The branches of the tree which overshadowed the pool afforded a good place of concealment, whence the watcher could obtain a clear view of the animal should he return to slake his thirst.

I took up my place of concealment among the branches of the great tree late in the afternoon, when the sun had already reached the tops of the tall trees in the west; and as night's phantom army, the shadows of the forest, advanced across the face of the water, the animals began to issue from their retreat in the surrounding thickets. The little barking deer and four-horned antelope came down with dainty footstep to the water's edge and dipped their soft muzzles in the life giving fluid. A fine peacock appeared, spreading his proud

tail before a bevy of sober-plumaged hens; a jungle cock crowed loudly in a patch of grass, and his challenge was taken up in the adjacent thicket. A troop of gray monkeys with black faces came swinging from tree to tree, and one or two at a time, with caution and fear expressed in their movements and in the grimaces on their sooty countenances, came down to snatch a hasty draught of water.

The heat and exertions of the day made me sleepy, and more than once I found myself nodding over the rifle that lay across my knees. At last I must actually have fallen asleep, and as I slept I dreamed.

Suddenly it seemed all the voices of the forest were hushed. The animals that had come to drink disappeared as if by magic, and in the gray light of the approaching night no living thing remained. Then there came a human cry—a shriek of fear and agony—from the bushes some distance up the ravine in which the pool lay, followed by the roar of a tiger. A moment more and all was still again. I remained spellbound, unable to move hand or foot. Next I heard the deep breathing of the tiger as the beast came down the watercourse, and the sound of his velvet footfall in the dry leaves; he was evidently dragging his victim with him, for the heels could be heard trampling through the leaves. The monster came nearer and nearer; he approached the pool, but I could see nothing, although it was quite light and all objects were distinctly visible. I heard the sound of his ghastly burden being dropped on the water's edge, and of his lapping tongue, which disturbed the surface and sent rings out from the margin; but still no living thing was visible. After quenching its thirst, it resumed its burden and went on down the nullah; and as I looked the great footprints of a tiger were marked off by one in the sand, with the track of dragging heels alongside, right down the ravine, as far as the eye could see. But the monster itself remained visible.

I awoke about midnight feeling rather ashamed of myself for falling asleep. So vivid had my strange dream-vision been that I had difficulty in shaking off the impression it had made upon me. The moon had not yet risen and it was pitch dark. I grasped my rifle and peered into the deepening gloom. There was no sign of a cat-like form, no sound of stealthy tread. Scarcely even could I distinguish the glimmer of a solitary star in the depths of the pool below. Presently, however, a faint effulgence heralded the coming moon, faint, ghost-like outlines of trees appeared, and gradually the white light spread through the forest, deepening the shadows and lighting up the water below.

Suddenly something emerged from the shadows and stood on the bank above the pool, gray and indefinite in form; as my eyes became accustomed to the light I saw that it was an immense tiger! The beast walked to the water's edge and bent down to drink, when a bullet from my trusty rifle pierced the point of his shoulder and he fell dead without a sound.

In the morning my men came, and we went up the watercourse to the place where I had heard the human cry in the vision of the night. There among the bushes we found a woodman's rusty ax and a few rags which had been part of the clothing of its owner. They had evidently been lying there some months. Following the course of the ravine for a hundred yards beyond the pool I found no tiger's tracks, but something gleamed round and white in the rays of the rising sun. It was a human skull! From this we were able to reconstruct the scene of the tragedy that had taken place. The wood cutter had been killed by a tiger at the place where we found his ax, and the monster had dragged his victim down the nullah and devoured him where the skull lay, no doubt stopping on the way to drink at the pool. The tragedy had occurred some months previously, and in all probability the tiger I had killed was the murderer. But why or how the vision should have been presented to the watcher over the pool it is impossible for me to say. I asked the shikar what he thought of it, but he could not say much.

"Sahib," he said, "there are many things that happen in the forest we know little about, even we who have wandered in the wilds for forty years. As my eyes became accustomed to the light I saw that it was an immense tiger! The beast walked to the water's edge and bent down to drink, when a bullet from my trusty rifle pierced the point of his shoulder and he fell dead without a sound.

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A LAND LUBBER.

I do not care to aviate,
To run an aeroplane;
I'm satisfied if on the earth
I only may remain.

I have no wish to sit about
From fleecy cloud to cloud;
I have a face, two legs and arms
Of which I'm very proud.

And while it may be very nice
To sail the azure blue,
I do not care to break a leg
Or 'e'en a rib or two.

I do not care to aviate,
On earth I'm glad to stop;
Where if I fall I still may live
To take another drop.

Detroit Free Press.

FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

European travel is taken so much for granted at this season of the year that special foreign correspondence pads have been brought out by one firm for the use of tourists. In the ordinary sense of the word they are not pads at all, but a compact method of putting up fine and thin paper in long sheets that fold across the middle to form note paper and then fold once more to fit into oblong envelopes, lined with bright colored tissue. This paper is cheaper than fine correspondence paper in any other style. White paper has as many tints as there are fashions in colors, and these tints are preferred to pure white.

In the matter of initials and monograms for note paper there is no decided fashion as between large and small dies. Some prefer one size and some the other.

The circular effect in monograms and initials is finding favor among those who like novelty. In some letters form the outer circle, and in others this is formed by a colored disk behind the letters. The familiar medallion is not so popular as it once was, but is still used. In its place drop letters have seized the fancy of those who like ornamental stationery.

Drop letters appear in two or three different ways. They slant across the upper left hand corner, or are placed one below another, or else are arranged on a line at the top of the sheet, in the middle. Some effective drop letters are set in panels, often with the letters in relief upon a background of contrasting color. Script makes a neat drop or top page letter, and script dies are often replicas of a person's own handwriting.

Shaded Old English is one of the most popular styles of lettering. It is engraved in small, medium or large sizes, according to one's taste, and is very largely employed in dies for residence addresses at the top of note paper. For this purpose a good plain block letter is considerably in evidence. Some like it small and dainty, and others want it as large as they can get it. Both extremes are in good taste.

Crests are as much in vogue in note paper as they ever were, and as each color in a crest signifies something, a crest that lacks some of its colors is not complete. Some persons, however, leave out a color or two in the die. It is expensive to mingle colors, and consequently fashionable. The richest color effects are, perhaps, to be seen upon the correspondence paper of yacht owners. Some yachts sail under the flags of several countries, and these, as well as the yacht's own pennon, are reproduced in their several colors. A novelty of the season is the bronze monogram. It is now possible to bronze any color, and this kind of die is having a considerable vogue.

Sufferers from insomnia, says one who has had some experience with this trouble, should avoid sweet desserts at night, as well as tea, coffee and greasy foods.

Whether it is better to retire with an empty or partly full stomach can be determined only by experiment in each individual case.

One of the best ways, says the same authority, to draw the blood from the brain before retiring is to take a moderately swift walk, and if there is still difficulty in getting to sleep a tepid bath and a gentle rub will bring the blood from the brain to the surface of the body. If the cause of sleeplessness is susceptibility to sound, stuffing ears with medicated cotton will be useful.

Playing croquet barefooted is said to be a cure for wrinkles and the drawn look given to the face by fatigue. The coolness of the grass is balm to the jaded nerves, and feet cramped by long years of confinement in leather feel free and comfortable as they have never felt since babyhood.

If the writers of child fiction are to be believed a father appears very big, handsome and heroic to his 6-year-old child, but a teacher who has tried to extract information on the subject from the children themselves tells a different tale. She concluded that the little ones would express their ideas better in pictures than in words, and every member of her class was accordingly told to make a drawing of "what father looks like." The resulting pictures showed that the idea suggested to the minds of the little ones by that word "father" was in most cases that of being no more than human, who possessed a large, toothy smile and smoked incessantly. In the days when fathers governed moreusterly than they do now such a conception could scarcely have been formed, and if it had any expression of it would never have been countenanced.

A delicious way to make a fattening vegetable still more deadly as a weight producer is to serve clotted cream with baked potatoes. The jug is passed after the well done and mealy fruit of the ground is turned out on the gourmand's plate, and treated with butter, pepper and salt.

Cheese and rice baked together are much like cheese and macaroni. Add to a cupful of cold boiled rice a cupful of milk, a pinch of salt, a little pepper and several tablespoonyfuls of grated cheese—enough to give it a strong cheesy flavor. Put this into a buttered baking dish of earthenware and bake slowly for about an hour or until a rich brown crust forms on top and the cheese has entirely melted and formed with the rice a compact mass. Bits of butter should be placed over the top as they will add to the richness of the crust. Serve either hot or cold.

Sliced sweet potatoes, first fried and then baked in a dish with sugar and butter syrup, are food fit for the gods, and are especially to be served with fried chicken à la Maryland. The butter and sugar permeate the vegetable until it is honey sweet, and the frying beforehand prevents it from being too soggy.

In Paris the well dressed woman has a tiny scarf for each evening gown, and the scarf must match the gown in color exact, or it is not at all the thing. Very simple are the handsomest of these scarfs—just a length of double chiffon, with a 3-inch border of soft taffeta of the same hue. For day wear French women are beginning—just beginning—to admit the separate blouse. Formerly they would have nothing to say to it; let American women use the separate blouse if they good."

would; but French women—no. Even now that they begin to confess the blouse's utility, they continue to frown on the white waist with the colored skirt. The three-piece suits that French houses are showing have blouses of soft woolen or crepe exactly matching the skirt in tint, and if the skirt is soutache or embroidered the same trimming appears in the waist. Sometimes a waist of striped chiffon is worn, as, for instance, one of black and white chiffon with a black skirt. This is really a great innovation, since the only accepted suit was the princess with the coat.

One who has been most successful in making a fireless cooker says that she bought the heaviest asbestos she could find for the cylinder. This she fastened into shape with the brass fasteners such as lawyers use for legal papers. Cork, such as the white grapes are packed in, is excellent to use for the packing of the cooker.

MEANING OF THE GREEN BOUGH.

It Is Placed on New Houses That Bad Spirits May Roost in It.

The custom of placing a green bough on the roof of a newly built house is not confined to Germany, but was adopted by the French Canadians, who brought it with them from Brittany.

The custom originated from the superstition prevalent centuries ago that every tree is inhabited by a spirit. Consequently it was believed that every time a tree was felled another spirit was dispossessed, and this was supposed to cause some bitterness on his part against society.

Rather than risk having these homeless and disgruntled spirits vent their ill feeling upon the houses under construction or upon the builders, says Van Norden's Magazine, a branch was planted on the highest part of the house for their occupancy. They were then supposed to be mollified, and if they remained so until the roof was put on any evil design contemplated would prove harmless, for the spell would be broken.

She Scoops Out False Excavations to Preclude Her Natural Enemies.

Although not credited with any high degree of intelligence, the turtle when about to deposit its eggs exhibits considerable cunning.

It scoops out a hole as if to prepare a repository for its eggs, but in order to depute birds and other enemies the turtle throws sand again into the hole, leaving the surface rough, and waddles off to another spot, where it repeats the process.

Sometimes this is done three times, and eventually the eggs are laid in an excavation within a few yards of the sham nest, the surface being smoothed and flattened down, says the London Giclee.

When hunting for the eggs the Queen-birds probe the sand in the vicinity of one of the sham nests, and are usually successful.

TURTLE DIGS DECOY NESTS.

Two Muffs in One.

She sat between her two lovers in the trap. George was driving and Edward was pressed closely against the rail. The night was dark, but the horse was old and knew his way. This gave George an opportunity to hold the reins in one hand, also to slip the reins into the lady's unoccupied muff. Presently—well, two hands were tenderly pressing each other. The end of the drive came at last, and a sweet, small voice whispered, "When you two gentlemen have quite done with my muff, perhaps you will be kind enough to let me have it."

Then did two sworn enemies slight from the trap, with thoughts that could scarcely be expressed coherently in presentable language.—Judge's Library.

The Indian Moons.

Time is calculated among the Indians by moons instead of months. "We" is the Indian for month. January is called "We-ter-i," the Hard Moon." February, "The Raccoon Moon." March, "Sore-eye Moon." April, "The Moon in which geese lay eggs." May, "The Planting Moon." June, "The Moon when the strawberries are red." July, "the Moon when choke-cherries are ripe." August, "the Harvest Moon." September, "the Moon when rice is laid up to dry." October, "the Rice drying moon." November, "the Deer Killing Moon." and December, "the Deer Moon."—Editorial Review.

He Knew About It.

Gen. Leonard Wood, at a dinner in Newport, praised a soufflé.

"Good cooking is a boon to mankind," the general said. "We should none of us feel above it, none of us, men or women. I am rather in sympathy with the bitterness of Scrogs."

"Mrs. Scrogs, after a very unsatisfactory dinner, said, shrilly:

"When you married me, young man, you didn't marry a cook!"

"Well," said Scrogs, and his tone was very bitter—"well, you needn't rub it in!"—Washington Star.

Feminine Propensity.

There is a prominent clergyman in Richmond, Va., who has a happy way of enjoying his own disadvantages.

Never a handsome man, Mr. C. was severely battered in a railroad wreck, in which he suffered the loss of his right arm.

A soon after marrying a beautiful woman the ill-used minister met an old friend on the street, who bantered him:

"C'mon, how in the world did such a pretty girl come to marry you?"

"Oh, ladies like remnants!" was the cheerful reply.—The Circle.

Ruth Was Temporarily Absent.

A Clay Center mother was in the house of a neighbor, visiting. The child was out in the front yard with several others, playing.

"Ruth, Ruth! Are you there?" called the mother.

"No, mamma; not now," answered the child.

"But after all, the question simmers down to this," concluded Mme. Sylva. "Would a man prefer to wait for an attractive woman or to have an unattractive woman waiting for him? Whatever is worth having is worth waiting for."

The Label Language.

"There's a language in hotel labels, the same as in stamps or flowers," said a courier. "All over Europe the hotel porters paste the hotel labels on your trunks in such a way that the porters in future towns will know what sort of a tipper you are."

"Up at the top of the trunk the label means you are generous. In the middle it means you're a middling sort. Down very low it means you are no good."

The Growth of Religion.

The facts are, as the census figures show, that church membership has increased more rapidly than population. Of the total estimated population of continental United States in 1906, over 39 per cent. were reported as church members. The corresponding percentage for 1890 was 32.7, showing a material gain in the number of church members in sixteen years.—Washington Times.

NEW YORK EVERY DAY

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont gave a luncheon at Delmonico's Thursday to different members of national, state and local woman suffrage organizations. The event was in honor of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett, the leader of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. There was one disappointment, however. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, president of the Equal Franchise Society, did not appear. It was announced later that a previous engagement prevented her accepting the invitation, but that she had sent two bunches of American Beauty roses and her respects. It is well understood in suffragette circles that Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Mackay are advocating the cause, but that neither will take the chance of being placed in a position seemingly subordinate to the other.

Ferdinand Pinney Earle, having lost his third soul mate in Paris, has returned to this country and gone to live in his palatial home near Monroe, N. Y. It is said about Monroe that Earle is seeking his fourth soul mate and returned quietly for that purpose. Miss Gertrude Dunn, who accompanied Earle to Paris, is now on the ocean returning to this country. It was not until Thursday the village learned that Earle was back. Then the news was broken that Earle was planning a large clam bake for all Monroe. The clam bake, Monroe agrees, is forewarning of a new soul mate, as preceding the arrivals of Nos. 2 and 3 Earle entertained the villagers.

Judge Dowling in the supreme court of New York has passed upon the findings submitted to him by Delaney Nicoll, counsel for Howard Gould in the suit brought against him for a separation by Katherine Clemonns Gould. Judge Dowling last June, after a long trial of the case, decided that Mrs. Gould was entitled to a decree and that he would allow her \$3000 a month alimony. Judge Dowling announced that his decision and judgment would be made in accordance with the findings passed upon by him. He directed a decision and judgment to be submitted to him on notice. Most of the 200 findings submitted by Mr. Nicoll were overruled by the court. This meant, lawyers said, that there would be an appeal from Judge Dowling's decision. All interrogatories dealing with Mrs. Gould's alleged drunkenness were marked "Not found." Justice Dowling mangled "Found" to charges relating to the petitioner having had lunch with Dustin Farnum at the St. Regis, and to having met him on the street. Those charging improper conduct with the actor were described as "Not found." The proposed decree submitted by Mrs. Gould's attorney states that it shall be understood that the decree of separation does not affect the right of Mrs. Gould's dower in her husband's realty and personal property.

Do not attempt to find Mr. Smith's address in the New York city telephone directory, for there are 740 of him.

In Vesey street, New York city, the real estate exchange each noon sees a crowd of earnest speculators along the curb. They stand there after the sales and exchanges of the day are over and talk and argue prices of houses and lots until traffic police have to come and clear a way for persons and teams using the street to get cross-town. Many fortunes have been made here, and many of the men who daily congregate on the curb have worked their way up the financial scale from corner pocket stands or push-carts. It is not difficult to distinguish the most recent recruits. Many of them cling to the garb which they wore when they laid the foundation of their fortunes, and more of them now, when noontime comes, pull lunches from their pockets and eat them where they stand.

Only recently appeared a middle-aged man who seems to make his lunch on bananas. These he purchases from the nearest push-cart. With his knife he cuts off one end, strips the skin, and then sprinkling pepper and salt on the fruit from a pair of castors he carries in his pocket, he produces a spoon from another pocket and proceeds to eat. This he does day after day, and if he varies his diet it is only to add 2 cents worth of peanuts.

Those who have been finding fault with the methods of Collector Loeb's men in searching the baggage of European arrivals at New York received no comfort from James H. Reynolds, the assistant secretary of the treasury, when he arrived here today. Mr. Reynolds approved the work of the collector of the port, said there was nothing to investigate in his office, and declared that Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and Mr. Loeb were working in harmony to stamp out smuggling. According to Mr. Loeb he unearthed a new practice among smugglers recently when he learned that wireless telegraphy had been brought to play by persons on shore to warn in-bound passengers who had hopes of evading the payment of duty that it would be useless to attempt to evade the vigilance of the inspectors.

Mr. Loeb said that in a recent instance one passenger had thus been induced to declare a \$30,000 diamond necklace which he had intended to slip through the collector made it plain that there would be no letup in the rigid lines he has drawn. He said the work of the customs men was not so much to get revenue as to stamp out fraud by making it too dangerous to attempt.

The Duchess de Chaulnes, formerly Miss Theodore Shantz, and her baby, the duke, will arrive in New York about September 26, according to Mrs. John A. Drake of Chicago, who, with her husband, were passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser, from Bremen.

"I saw the duchess and her baby the day before we left for the steamer," said Mrs. Drake. "Both were very well. The baby is a fine, healthy fellow. I believe when they come over they will go to some place in Alabama for the winter."

A correctly gowned woman cannot afford herself in less than one hour and a half."

Mme. Marguerite Sylva, the prima donna, sets the feminine sartorial limit with finality in New York. A well groomed woman allows:

"Fifteen minutes for a bath."

"Ten minutes to adjust corsets and underwear."

"Fifteen minutes to go over the face with a light massage and powder."

"Fifteen minutes at least to arrange the hair."

"Ten minutes to adjust the hat."

"Twenty-five minutes being all that is left in which to arrange the outer costume."

"Of course," added Mme. Sylva, "these are the mere necessities of a woman's toilet. She must allow at least, every other morning:

"Thirty minutes for a manicure."

"Forty-five minutes for waving the hair."

"An hour for a thorough massage."

"For myself, I am never late. However, I am afraid that the time I consider necessary for dressing would cause the learned Chicago judge to bless that had never led him to my drawing room to cool his heels."

The Chicago judge to whom Mme. Sylva referred is Judge Crowe, who, in connection with a fine he imposed upon the chauffeur of Mrs. George W. Ledger, exclaimed:

"A woman has no regard for time; she will take half an hour to adjust three hairpins."

Women take too much time in dressing and priming. They have no idea of the inconvenience it causes their husbands, friends and admirers."

"Certainly there is one thing that no man can understand," said Mme. Sylva, "and I doubt if I can explain it. The less a woman puts on the longer it takes her to do it. Never have women worn fewer clothes than with the present fashions and never has it taken them longer to dress."

"But after all, the question simmers down to this," concluded Mme. Sylva. "Would a man prefer to wait for an attractive woman or to have an unattractive woman waiting for him? Whatever is worth having is worth waiting for."

"Up at the top of the trunk the label means you are generous. In the middle it means you're a middling sort. Down very low it means you are no good."

"Cheer up," one of them said, as she patted him on the back. "Remember old saying, 'Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we must die.'"

When the girls and their companions had gone Clark was on the floor writing in a fury, from the effects of a large dose of cyanide of potassium that he had swallowed in a automobile party and some of the employees still worked over him.

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AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

William, Conn.—"For five years I suffered untold agony from female troubles, causing backache, irregularities, dizziness and nervous prostration. It was impossible for me to walk up stairs without stopping on the way. I tried three different doctors and each told me something different. I received no benefit from any of them, but seemed to suffer more. The last doctor said nothing would restore my health. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to see what it would do, and I am restored to my natural health."—Mrs. ETTA DONOVAN, Box 299, William, Conn.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from dislocations, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulence, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.



In effect June 1, 1909.

North-bound	South-bound
Cars Lv. Seymour	Cars Ar. Seymour
TO	FROM
8:53 a. m.	C 6:30 a. m.
*8:13 a. m.	G 7:50 a. m.
8:53 a. m.	I 8:51 a. m.
*9:17 a. m.	I *9:09 a. m.
9:53 a. m.	I 9:50 a. m.
10:53 a. m.	I 10:50 a. m.
*11:17 a. m.	I *11:09 a. m.
11:53 a. m.	I 11:50 a. m.
12:53 p. m.	I 12:50 p. m.
*1:17 p. m.	I 1:50 p. m.
1:53 p. m.	I *2:09 p. m.
2:53 p. m.	I 2:50 p. m.
*3:17 p. m.	I 3:50 p. m.
3:53 p. m.	I *4:09 p. m.
4:53 p. m.	I 4:50 p. m.
5:53 p. m.	I 5:50 p. m.
*6:17 p. m.	I 6:09 p. m.
6:53 p. m.	I 6:50 p. m.
7:53 p. m.	I 7:50 p. m.
*8:17 p. m.	I *8:09 a. m.
8:53 p. m.	I 8:50 a. m.
9:29 p. m. . . . G	I 9:50 a. m.
10:55 p. m. . . . C	I 11:38 a. m.
—Indianapolis, G.—Greenwood, C.—Columbus.	
*Hoosier Flyers — Dixie Flyers, g—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds. Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.	
For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.	
General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.	

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company



In effect June 1, 1909.

Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:12 a. m. and 1:17, 3:17, 6:17, 8:17 p. m.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and 12:51, 2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.

Local freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour and Jeffersonville. Car arrives at 5:35 p. m. and leaves at 6:30 p. m.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

* For Scottsburg only.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.

Scottsburg, Ind.

Mr. Pelleys is pleased to announce that he will continue the agency for ZEMO, the best known remedy for exzema, pimples, dandruff, ring worm, prickly heat, tetter, bives, or any other form of skin or scalp disease. Last year Zemo made some remarkable cures of chronic cases of skin diseases; and Mr. Pelleys says ZEMO gives the best results of any remedy he has ever sold for the prompt relief and positive cure of any form of skin or scalp disease. ZEMO is a clean vegetable liquid for external use, pleasant and agreeable to use. Can be used freely on infants.

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THE FIGHT GAME IS TO BE PUSHED

Negro Champion Awaits the Coming of Jeffries.

IT IS NOW UP TO THE LATTER

With Johnson's Decisive Victory Over Ketchel, the Task of Restoring the Belt to the White Race Lies in the Hands of the Los Angeles Boiler-maker, Who is Expected Home from Europe This Week—Devotees of the Game of the Squared Circle Expect Early Developments.

New York, Oct. 18.—For the heavyweight championship of the world Jim Jeffries will be compelled to make a match with Jack Johnson, or

taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to see what it would do, and I am restored to my natural health."—Mrs. ETTA DONOVAN, Box 299, William, Conn.

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JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

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Johnson's victory over Ketchel has put the pugilistic situation squarely up to Jeffries. The sporting public is ready to admit that Jeff is the only white man in the world who has the physical strength and science necessary to bring about the defeat of Johnson, and at that there are many followers of pugilism who doubt Jeff's ability to whip the giant negro. Jeffries has \$5,000 posted in this city and probably will call Johnson's attention to it as soon as he steps off the ship. If Johnson objects to this particular stakeholder, Jeff can easily turn the money over to somebody else with the provision that it will go as an appearance forfeit and also as part of a side bet on the result of the mill. If Johnson wants to clinch the fight he will cover Jeff's forfeit and then sign articles.

Ketchel did his best under overwhelming odds, but that was about all. The fact that he knocked Johnson down in the twelfth round showed that he had his punch with him, but that he could not land it on the right spot because of the negro's clever defensive tactics. The way Johnson cut loose his attack after being floored, however, showed that he did not have the much-discussed yellow streak, and was a slugger as well as a boxer.

There need be no wrangle over the purse or battleground, for the Jeffries-Johnson fight, for Promoter Coffroth, who will be here on Saturday, has and will make an offer which will secure the fight for Colma. If Johnson and Ketchel drew a \$35,000 gate at popular prices, it is thought that the Jeffries-Johnson mill in the same arena would attract at least twice that amount.

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Sidetracked Delicate Problem. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—A report recommending a committee to confer with the state auditor regarding a more thorough examination of Illinois associations was withdrawn at the annual meeting of the Building Association League of Illinois when some delegates feared the recommendation might be construed as an attack upon the state office.

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REMARKABLE SERVICE

Partakers of Lord's Supper Fill Great Athletic Field.

Pittsburg, Oct. 18.—In striking contrast with the behavior of the frenzied baseball enthusiasts, more than 30,000 strong, that filled every available inch of space on Forbes Field at the championship games last week, a devout throng almost equal in size, participated Sunday afternoon in what is believed to have been the greatest celebration of the Lord's supper ever held anywhere. Although conducted by the Disciples of Christ, whose nine days' celebration of their centennial and convention was brought to a close today, hundreds of members of other denominations joined in the communion service. However large, the crowd was not so great as had been expected. There are over 40,000 delegates in Pittsburg now from all parts of the world.

In spirit at least, the hope of the Christian church to unify the religious world was realized. Rich and poor, men of influence and power, and those in the humbler walks of life, were brought close together in the bonds of Christian fellowship. "Blest be the tie that binds," sung in unison by 26,000 persons of all religious denominations and of nearly all the nations in the world, rising in one great swelling anthem, brought to a close the celebration.

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Killed on the Harriman Estate. New York, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Bruce Price, widow of a former well-known architect and a member of the Tuxedo colony, was killed and Mrs. Charles J. Coulter, also of Tuxedo, was injured when their automobile collided with a tree on the public road from Arden to Tuxedo on the Harriman estate, Sunday afternoon.

Celebrating Cornwallis's Surrender. Yorktown, Va., Oct. 18.—The celebration of the 128th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington has attracted much attention. The old town is decorated and much enthusiasm is being manifested.



WM. I. BUCHANAN DIES SUDDENLY

Diplomat Seized With Heart Disease In London.

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